SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. 21

THE TRIBUNE appears this morning on entirely New Type, which its Advertisements have badly needed for some time. The larger type in which the residue of our matter has appeared is still good, and would have answered for months longer, having been used for but out half as many impressions as the former. We con cluded to make a clean sweep, however, having intended to do so at a somewhat earlier day, but circumstances prevented. We trust our paper to-day resumes, if it has r lost, its place among the best looking sheets printed in the Country. At all events, we shall grudge no to render it so; for if there be one thing that we dislike above most others, it is a flimsy chocolate-colored half illegible, pitch-forked-together apology for a newspapertike the Express for example. Whenever any one has the bad taste to criticise in print our personal appearnot better looking than ours, and hold on our way calm people are set down as taxed something over Six of a divine whose orthodoxy is so undoubted, whose

The Tribune assumes a new garb but holds fast to its old principles and aims. These need not now be restated. -be good enough to tax their memories and say And, while we claim to give every subscriber or pur- whether the makers have added some thirty per chaser of this paper the full worth of his money, yet return our thanks especially to that large number of our steadfast patrons who on some if not many point dissent from our views yet are not offended by our frank expression of them. We shall endeavor to requite their confidence by a fearless fidelity to the dictates of Truth and Duty, according to the best lights we have, at all times and in view of all possible consequences. We judge that this will to the most of them prove fully as acceptable as though we followed the more usual and profitable course of combating only unpopular wrongs and taking care never to say any thing that might offend a subscriber. Those who are partial to that style of journalism find congenial tastes abundant and amply

We believe we have established and conducted this journal, and done so at a heavier weekly outlay than was ever expended on any other or this Country, and that we have given a larger amount and variety of matter paper. With all this, we have enjoyed the pleasant re- peats from his Annual Report the following: putation of making a great deal of money-many of our otemporaries, seeing that we evidently expended a me sum, jumped at the conclusion that we must be receiving a great deal more, and thereupon proposing a division of profits with us, saying nothing of a sharing of labors, risks or responsibilities. This is very flatter tering, and we have no reason or desire to complain of our pecuniary success. It has doubtless been amply ensurate with our merits, and will continue so to And in this trust with steady hands and buoyant hearts we commit our bark once more to the we has long breasted, before which it has never qualled. May it be ours to bear some part, however humble, i the meliorations which Time is silently maturing.

Mr. Harwoon's resignation of his seat in the Senate has taken a good many by surprise, though it was known that he was very unwieldy on the subject of the Tariff. We understand that he means to be Secretary of State on Mr. Buchanan's retirement, having a high place in Mr. Polk's personal confidence. He was the chief instrument o the Palace in the demolition of the 54° 40's in the Senate, and will be rewarded somehow. His resignation, just at this moment leads us to doubt whether Polk is so anxious as Walker and Ritchie are for the overthrow of the Tariff But if every screw holds McKay's bill can still be passed by one majority. We have some expectation that the vote will be taken to day.

Mr. Slidell, we understand, says he is "bound" to have a place in the Cabinet or a Mission. This does not settle the matter unless Polk is also bound to give him one, nor even then. Polk has been bound to do several things which are not done yet.

Mr. Secretary Walker on Taxation for the benefit of Manufacturers.

It is related of an eminent advocate that he was once holding forth to a jury in elucidation of the wrongs endured by 'my client, the plaintiff in this case," when that client, after listening for a time in rapt attention to the glowing periods of his lawyer. at length burst forth in irrepressible tears and wailings, which fairly astonished the Court and auditors. 'What is the matter, man?' said the stern Judge to the chap who had his pumps going. · Why do you blubber and take on at this rate."-"Why," replied the anguish-stricken weeper, as soon as his suffusions would suffer him to be audible, "I never had any idea how badly I had been treated till I heard this speech." Very like this, we doubt not, must be the amazement and consternstion of the good People of this Country when they learn from a Report just submitted to Congress, by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, purporting to lantic has been reduced to a ferry requiring twelve show that they have been paying Ninety-four Millions of Dollars indirect tax-not into the Treasury

principles are at all sound, is not half high enough. We must have been swindling each other at the rate of at least Five Hundred Millions per annum How are the Laws of Trade utterly suspended in by means of this abominable Whig Tariff. For their case? What is wanted but stability and think, to the vigilance and zeal of the Religious that the great bulk and weight of fuel consumed by Mr. Walker had asserted in his Annual Report that we were paying an enormous indirect tax to our tures which will surely reduce prices and profits Protected classes by reason of the Tariff. The Sen to the lowest attainable point? Is it not evident culiarly proper that this impromptu champion of tion and use in many quarters where some strong motive ate very wisely asked him for an estimate of the that Mr. Walker is practicing on the credulity and Religion-this Doctor of Divinity, per saltum- power is much needed. We believe this new invention amount. Whereupon Sir Robert proceeds to make out a list with an estimate of the quantity of cer- | trary ! tain articles produced in the United States, then to Some of Mr. Walker's syllogisms savor of an exstate what the duty on these articles would have treme simplicity aspiring to smartness-for instance: been if imported; then to calculate that all these erticles cost the consumers the full amount of the duty more than they would have cost if there had been no Tariff, and the thing is done. For instance : the duty on every yard of Calico imported is nine cents the square yard or about 7 cents the average running yard. You can buy just as much Amerian Calico as 'you can shake a stick at' for four to five cents a yard. Every yard of this, acconsumer seven cents more than it would if there were no Tariff, so that we have only to take off the duty and get as much Calico as we want for nothing and two or three cents in cash besides for every yard we choose to take! Who that believes this can help being a Free Trader ! In this way, Mr. Walker makes out an enhancement of price to our consumers, on sixteen articles of One Hundred and

Nincteen Millions per annum. his table, purporting to set forth the actual " Enhanced price occasioned by the duty," amounting to only \$75,784,405; to which add the amount levied on simi-Iar Foreign articles and paid into the Treasury, and we have \$94,120,857, as aforesaid. Let us glance

Iron comes first, of course. We are supposed to make 745,072 tons of Pig Iron per annum, of mystery here? Any contradiction of facts? We which the price is enhanced the round sum of 83,725,360 by the Tariff. This would seem pretty | The ferocious attack made on us by the etrong; but Mr. Walker gives us 372,536 tons of Courier of Saturday respecting Fourierism, which farther enhanced price of \$5,950,720; and a like not previously considered and confuted, ought to neat little sum of \$14,901,440 more than we should apology for its previous ruffianism respecting its do if there were no Tariff! It never seems to en-flip-flap from Free Trade to Protection. Having ter the Secretary's head that the Iron he has casually stated that the Courier had been a Free valued once as Pig is the very same that he is here | Trade paper since Harrison's election, that paper charging up again as Bar, Hoop, Ac. and Castings: abused us in unmeasured terms for stating the fact so that his advance on Pig should at least be de accused us of deliberate falsehood, habitual slauducted from those following. Pursuing the same | der. &c. &c. We quietly turned to its file for plan, he gives us \$8,732,000 as the increased cost 1841 and proved all we had asserted. The Courthat he has already taxed this twice as Pig and different doctrine next year-which is very probathen as Bar, &c. With such convenient arithme- ble. But it has not yet retracted its abusive tic, it would have saved time and been an easy job charges. Will it do so! Does it deay the fact to cipher up the whole Seventy-five or Ninety-four that we have proved all we asserted? Will it have

Coal, too, stands high on our list of oppressions. not settle up these little differences one at a time ! Those rascally Pennsylvanians have been sucking out our life-blood-to wit, our cash-at the rate of \$6,738,871 by means of the Tariff! It does not 26,738,871 by means of the Tariff! It does not connect at Saltimore, depriving us of our correspondent's sketch of Mr. Webster's Speech on the pondent's sketch of Mr. Webster's Speech on the pondent's sketch of Mr. Webster's Speech on the post of the farmers of New-Jersey is cheering though the sale on the post for is a large item in the manufacture of Iron, and if noying, but patience is the only help for them.

Coal, it ought to be deducted from the amount charged against them as bounty on their Iron. we have bought our Coal quite as cheap under this Tariff as ever before, have never suspected that the Coal-diggers were levying a bounty of \$1.75 per ton on us, though that is a good deal more than they get for their Coal at the mines have probably deserved to be so fleeced for our blindness and stupidity.

Paper is another of the articles on which these manufacturing vampyres have been draining us at the rate of \$1.754,395 per annum by means of the of truth at the bottom of this rumor. Tariff. Now we have been rather extensive buyers of this article through both high Tariff and low Tariff years, and have suffered not less than \$5,000 per annum by the Protection of this article if Mr. Walker is a true guide. We must say that we never discovered our loss till he found it out.

Millions by this Tariff. Will those who have purchased those articles—a tolerably numerous class fragrant, as are those of the Rev. James Watson cent to the prices they charged prior to August. 1842? We suspect they have generally been as thoroughly oblivious of the swindle as we were of that practiced on us in the matter of Paper until enlightened by Mr. Walker. We have decided radical Infidel — an avowed open Infidel. Itseems and competent testimony that a better Hat can be bought in New-York (made here, of course) than country in the world

-We will not pursue the Secretary farther. His mercy in stopping short at only Seventy-five Milhons when he might as well have made it Four or Five Hundred Millions is duly appreciated. Indeed, he compliments himself thereon in the body (We have been looking mee espe of his Report. cially at Table A.)

And now let us consider gravely the less preposthan has been furnished for the same price in any other terous positions of this Report: Mr. Walker re-

> Very true and now will Mr. Walker or any of his disciples tell us why, if we levy a Tariff whereby the Manufacturers of this Country are enabled to make a profit of twenty to fifty per cent the capital of Europe as well as this Country will not down (by the reduction of prices) to an average of ages, beside the three or four bundred formulas in rush into manufacturing until its profits are brought profits of business generally ! Fifty times already have we pressed this question in every conceivable to the best of their ability, what they deem most form, but no Free Trader condescends to answer it. We ask them. How is Manufacturing a monopoly when the elements thereof are equally accessible to ail! Why do not your capitalists and business substance observesmen rush into it if it be really half so profitable as you say ! And if capital and capacity do indeed flow into it according to the magnitude of the inducement offered-as you all allege when not talking directly on the point-why will not prices and if there be any such thing as Economical Science any farther relaxation. We agree to all this, but 1831, of which paper he has ever since been the Editor. the truth we contend for must be evident. Then to what end does Mr. Walker set forth such pro-silent, for instance, respecting the propriety of a positions as these?

manufactures.

"3d. That the profits of manufactures have greatly augmented since the Tsriff of 1842," &c. &c.

has diminished the price of Agricultural staples into believing that the panishment of iniquity takes and increased the profits of Manufacturing—that is, place only or mainly in 'a future state,' and even the Tariff was passed and these results have fol. this might be avoided by some process akin to the lowed. If we admit the assertions and the inferences, how are we to account for the fact that the profits of Manufacturing in England have also been greater during three last years than previously, and notoriously greater than those of English Agriculture ? Surely, this is not the effect of ment of evil doers than its remoteness. Make them increased duties, for the British Tariff has been reduced on many points and not increased on any. And how is it, how can it be, that Capital does not rush into Manufactures till an equilibrium of profits is restored ! Money enough can be obtained here for any investment which will with tolerable certainty pay ten per cent. Mr. Walker says an abundance may be had in England for investments that will pay six per cent. The route across the Atdays to a passage. British Capital in abundance is invested in the far interior of Mexico, subject to of the United States, but to certain of their own all the chances of revolution, Indian depredation, Even this startling aggregate, if Mr Walker's bridle paths of many days' journey. How can it be that it is all his thunder 'We have' done thus and assumed that Protection gives our manufactures so so he exclaims, and great an advantage over all the world besides? WK have at length succeeded in arousing the offention of the Religious Press to the subject." quiet to insure an influx of Capital into Manufac Press. If that Press stand in need of such spur- the steam engine, even of the most approved cor prejudice of his admirers, in assuming the con-

"If it be true that when a duty of forty per cent is imposed by our Tariff, the foreign producer first deducts "If it be true that, when a duty of forty per cent is imposed by our Tarit, the foreign producer first deducts the duty from the previous price on the sale to our mer-chant, it must be equally true with a duty of one hun-dred per cent which is exactly equal to the previous price, and, when deducted, would reduce the price to

Sharp, is n't it? but what an abundance of room for facts and principles in the man's mind! Suppose we are buying abroad our Iron or Woolens. cording to Mr. Walker's first estimate, costs the ceed to levy a duty of forty per cent. calling into existence a home manufacture of the article. At Sabbath than on any other day. So far as they do in such a manner that the engine itself shall regulat once the amount of our purchases abroad fall off. a this in open violation of law the case lies between and continue the production as well as the mixture of part only of those who formerly looked to us for a them and our public prosecutors and grand juries. it with air, supplying itself with a proper quantity market continues to do so, and this of course the But the law of the State creating the present or part which can supply as cheapest, the residue New Police of this city (Sec. 19) expressly provides of firing the mixture at the right instant with perfect stop producing or find a market elsewhere. Who that the doors and windows of all places where that of applying the expansive force of the flame direction. does not see that the price spart from the duty falls | Intexicating Liquors are sold shall be closed on the | into the piston and removing the earbonic and has reoff ! With no duty on Grain in England, some of Sabbath, and makes it the duty of the Police to see our people who grow for that market will probably this requirement enforced. This provision of Law the piston and internal surface of the cylinder control of the cylinder receive a dollar a bushel, while others, more rethough he rested broadly on this basis in his Annual mote from the seaboard, will not obtain fifty cents. Now the imposition of a British duty of forty per expressly imposed on them by the Statute. The completely overcome Report) he now favors us with another column in cent. on Grain, would naturally reduce the price law under which the policemen hold their offices paid here for that market, so that, though growers and receive their salaries says they shall perform a near the seaboard or the Lakes might still contimue to supply the British market, the farmers of central Wisconsin or Illinois would be compelled to grow something else than Wheat or for some other market than Great Britain. Is there any

Bar. Sheet, Hoop, &c. on which he computes a does not contain a pertinent word which we had amount of Castings, on which we are paying the have been preceded by some explanation of or of our Hardware because of the Tariff, forgetting lier attempts to respond by showing that it held a

more proof! It has only to call for it. Shall we

Our Southern Mail of yesterday failed to connect at Baltimore, depriving us of our corres-

the Iron-men are paying most of this heavy tax on | Webb's Theology. 1 vol. folio: 1846, Wall-st. editior. The appearance of a new treatise on controversial Theology is not in our day so striking an event But we poor ignorant house-holders, who, because as it was deemed in earlier and simpler ages, when zeal for God had not been overborne by an all-absorbing devotion to Mammon. Indeed, it is a current scandal that heavy volumes of Divinity the most Orthodox and fructifying are not among the daily or nightly studies of prominent Editors who profitably vaunt their championship of conservative Christian' ideas and institutions and do ferocious battle against all heretics and radicals in Church or State. Very likely there is an inkling

The work before us, however, is evidently calcu lated to create a sensation. Not that there is any thing in itself, abstractly considered, of a remark ably profound or instructive character- on the contrary, quite the reverse -but in these days it is the name of the author that sells the book; and On Hats and Caps and Boots and Shors our it is hardly possible that the maturest production theologic lore is so profound, and whose picty is so Webb can possibly fail to be regarded as

A landmark on the tide of Time. The main object of this treatise is to pre rather to declare, for no proof is attempted-that the Editor of The Tribune, beside being a 'Fourierite.' a 'Hypocrite.' and sundry more such, is 'a ment, and of such alleged notoriety, should not have been established by some shadow or pretence of proof besides the naked assertion of the eminent Theologian himself. There may be persons irreverent and sceptical enough-in view of past errors arising from hasty or mistaken assertions-to doubt even the word of the devout author himself, and im pudently to inquire- If this Infidelity be open, and avowed as you charge, why not cite some one who has heard him avow it? Why not at least show that he belongs to no church at the very least ? -But attention to trifles is beneath the great soul of our suthor.

We regret to see even so eminent a theologian as Such now is, and long has been, the superabundance of capital and active competition in Europe, that a profit information of six per cent in any business is sufficient to produce large investments of money in that business.

We regret to see even so eminent a theologian as him of Wallst. adventure upon that mest critical and dubious branch of his profession. Creed making from the superabundance of money in that business. ing. Great as are his talents and acquirements, we doubt whether even Accan achieve any this department at the present day. The field is exhausted. We have creeds enough and good enough already. There are the Apostles', the Athanasian the Nicene, and others that have stood the test of which our modern denominations have expressed. essential of Revealed Truth. Whoever at this day undertakes to manufacture a new one can but afford another illustration of the truth of the Poet, who in

And Webbs rush in where angels fear to tread The Theologian sums up Christianity as follows: To be a Christian, a man must believe in Christ as the Messiah; his martyrdom, the sufficiency of his atone-ment, and a future state of rewards and punishments."

A liberal Creed that, surely, and we assent to it profits be reduced, the former to the lowest living all and a good deal more. If Low Church Divinity rates and the latter to the average of profits in other | accepts this as all that is essential of the XXXIX branches of business? Surely, it seems to us that Articles, he must be very unreasonable who requires could not so readily agree to its sufficiency. It is Christian's fighting his duels on Sunday or insisting "1st. That the profits of agriculture unprotected are less than one half the average profits of manufactures.

"2d. That the price of agricultural products and the profits of agriculture, have tallen very much since the Tariff of 1s42 compared with the profits and prices of disastonement, and a future state of rewards an of this atonement, and a future state of rewards an of this atonement. on a postponement to some other day-a point on which we have understood this Divine to entertain a very decided opinion. "The sufficiency [for what ! punishments" are terms more vague than we prefer in reference to such a momentous theme. If the The assumption here is that the Tariff of 1842 latter should delude any of the Wall street disciples operation of a General Bankrupt Law, we lear their hearts might be fully set in them to do evil. as the Wise Man observed of certain stiff-necked characters of old. To our mind, it is more essential to affirm and establish the certainty of the chastise believe that if they transgress they shall be punished right here in the State of New-York, or at the worst not farther off than Jersey or Connecticut, and after ward as much more as you please. We like short Creeds, but not so short as to be utterly unmeaning We apprehend that Webb's Theology has a ten dency to induce some to believe themselves Chris-

tians on a rather slender foundation. We regret to observe that our author carries into his new field of labor the consequential airs which render him so disagreeable an ally in the Political world. In the grand crusade against to be fired without bidding the public understand

should manufacture a new body of Theology suited | 1 to the Church's present necessities and his own.

Rum, Law and the Corporation.

enact by law that all places of traffic and business expressing a high opinion of the value of the Gas Engine. shall be closed on the first day of the week-how wisely or unwisely it is not our purpose to inquire : It suffices that such is the law, and that it is very generally obeyed. It pleases the dealers in a single description-not of goods, for there is no commodities, properly known as Alcoholic Poisons viz first that of furnishing in immediate connection

certain duty, the Common Council says they need not. The following is the vote by which this nul

lification was carried: BOARD OF ASSISTANTS -In favor, Messrs, Byrne, Mul-DOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—In favor, Mossis, Ryrac, Mul-tins, Gilmarrin, Prugherty, Spoford, Frixs, and Joseson, Against: Messrs, Gray, Smith, Dodd, and Oliver, BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Alds, Gilbert, Rosson, Purser, Hert, Fock, Compton, Messerole, Licingston and Walsh.— Against concurring, Alds. Jackson, Stoneall, Van Tine, Johnson, Roberts Tsppan, Brady and Walker.

SOMERVILLE RAILROAD -The relaying of this Road with a first rate Edge Rail has commenced near Plainfield, where about a mile of the new road affords a very pleasing contrast to the residue, which has the old rickety flat Bar. The grade is thoroughly repaired as the new rail is laid down. When completed Somerville is to be brought within about two h this City, though it is now distant fully four. Then let | Stess of the Arts, or desirous of seeing it. the Road be pushed on to Easton and Wilkesbarre, as it soon must, and it will be an important and we trust prof itable work leading through a very fine Farming Country which gives indications of Mineral wealth. There will be few more attractive routes for the Summer tourist, and when we can reach Wilkesbarre in a day, we

CROPS IN NEW Jersey .- The Hay is nearly harested, and is very heavy. Outs are now coming in, and are good. The area sown with them in East Jer Corn, however, is the great staple, and never looked finer, except in a few places where it has tark green. We doubt whether more ever stood on the deal was sown, however,

Ad Valorem Dutles.

gives the following illustration:

"To show one of the beauties of the ad colores system of duties, I will mention that a gentleman lately gave me the following story: He had sent to purchase a quantity of furniture in Paris. When the furniture arrived he received a letter from the manufacturer, in which that personage informs him that according to usage, he sends two invoices, one for the use of the important agent in entering the goods at the custom house, and the other the bill upon which he, the purchaser, was to account with him the foreign exporter. The fact is, that specific duties upon a large class of imported stricks are the only quarks against constant and habitual frauds upon the revenue, and upon the home producer of similar articles."

That the above is an instance of a very common. gives the following illustration

That the above is an instance of a very common f not the common practice, we have good reason City, conversing on the Tariff some months since. remarked that he had been astonished at the addiction to this kind of double invoice of emiment | portation and the high water would allow. European houses which in their dealines with private individuals were scrupulously upright and honorable. But the truth is a great many have heard so much of the iniquity and absurdity of Tariffs that they esteem it rather meritorious than otherwise to evade them. Ad valorems cannot always be avoided, but wherever a duty can be made specific, in deference to justice, to honest importers, and to fair play and good morals generally, Governments do very wrong to give a premium to knavery and compel honest men to defraud or starve, as they do by the ad valorem system.

The First Temperance Editor.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON was the first editor of the first Newswaper Established in the world, on the principle of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Its name was the Journal of the Times printee in Bennington, Vt. about the year 1827. He also started the first Invandate Function and the America. mediate Emancipation paper in America.

Temperance paper on the principle of total Absti | about Matamoros it had overflowed its banks. nence ever established in the world was published in Boston in 1e26-7-just 20 years ago-by Rev. WILLIAM COLLIER a Baptist Clergyman Of this paper Mr Garrisos was for a considerable time the Editor, in which capacity he evinced great ability as a Howes, which contain later news from Mexico. writer, strong attachment to principle and rare moral | having been received there by the British mail courage. The doctrine of Total Abstinence has won it way to extensive popularity since that period, but it was regarded as a sad heresy then and subjected its defenders to the charge of "fanaticism," "going too far, ting back the cause." Ac Ac. The Journal of the Times at Bennington, Vt. was established at a quent period, but it was a no less efficient advocate of Temperance than the Philanthropist. The Editor the first Temperance paper ever published will no doubt be made heartily welcome to the great Temperance

Having corrected the errors in our Text we may add that Mr. Garrison from Bennington went to Baltimore where he was associated with the lamented BENJAMI LUNDY as Editor of 'The Genius of Universal Emancipstion.' In this paper he developed more fully the do trine of immediate Emancipation which he had previ rely avowed. His denunciations of the Domestic Slave Trade subjected him to imprisonment for libel in the Bal timore jul; and while thus incarcerated he wrote the celebrated Sonnet on 'The Freedom of the Mind,' so un versally admired, and pronounced by Rev. Dr. Cheever in his "Common-Place Book of American Poetry" equal to the best productions of the English masters. his liberation he went to Boston and commenced th

Philosophy in a Newspaper.

Our excellent cotemporary, the Commercial A. vertiser, appends the following reflections to an ac-

count of a recent homicide in Mississippi : "The South-Western papers them with such according sudden and murderous condicts. The remote continuous condicts are such as the such according to the such as the sudden and marderous conflicts. The remote cause their frequency are no doubt various and multiform at it cannot be doubted that the nearest and immediate use is the habit of carrying deadly weapons. We called it the control of the control

This was calculated for the meridian of unlawfu killing, but we really cannot see why its principle does not apply to War. Military display, the Gal ows, and whatever involves or implies the lawful slaughter of human beings. At all events, the thought is very just and important, whether the Commercial intended to give it a general or only a restricted application.

New Motive Power .- Perry's Gas Engine-We stepped in at No. 3 Front-st. near the Battery for a lew minutes on Friday to witness the opera tion of a new substitute for or improvement on the Steam Engine invented by Stewart Perry of Her-Fourierism' now waging, he cannot allow a gun kimer Co. and entitled the 'Gas Engine.' It cer tainly combines simplicity with energy markable degree, the ten horse power there exhibited not occurving so much room nor appearing to cost so much for construction as a steam engine Rather a left handed compliment, we should of corresponding power. It must be obvious to all ring to discharge its own proper duty, it is pe- struction, are calculated to embarrass its introducs destined to supersede the steam-engine in all places where the cost of fuel is an object. The following ac count of it is necessarily in good part, but a transcript the inventor's explanation, but we understand that seve-It has pleased the good People of this State to raleminent authorities on the subject have concurred in

In this engine the creation of power is effected by th mable vapor or gas and atmospheric air-the expansive action of which in the state of inflammation is made to bear directly and alternately upon opposite sides of the piston in the same manner as steam in the Reciprocagood about it-nor of wares, save that it rapidly ting Steam Engine. The physical and practical difficulwears out the human constitution-but of vendible ties which have hitherto made this power unavailable -to violate this law and do more business on the with the engine, a cheap inflammable vapor or gas varying that supply according to its wants; second that certainty and with simple, durable machinery our Common Council has seen fit to nullity, by pass- tinually lubricated and effectually preventing the over ing a resolution relieving the Policemen of the duty | heating of the parts-are shown to be by this invention

Some of the advantages which this power has over steam are-first, economy in cost of fuel, the expense not being one-quarter of that of steam, second, econ my in weight of fuel in a still greater ratio, which, with far less weight and bulk of the engine itself, makes it a desideratum for locomotive purposes, particularly Ocean and Canal navigation; third, cheapness of origin al construction, with equal if not superior durability parts; fourth increased safety, as, with an engine properly built, no explosion jeoparding life or even dam aging machinery, however careless the Engineer, can possibly take place-while the surrounding of every part exposed to heat with unconfined water renders it. free from all damage arising from fire. fifth, less manual labor and attention in the management of the engine

The above described Engine of ten horse power wil e cheerfully shown by the inventor at any h day, for a few days, at the store of S. Perry, No 3 Front st near Whitehall st to any one interested in the pro-

FROM St. Domingo -By the arrival yesterday of the brig Susan, Capt Dolbeay, from Arna, whence she sailed on the 6th inst, we learn that an engagemen took place between the Haytiens and Dominicans, on about the 15th June, forty miles North of Azua. Th latter were defeated and driven from the field with a scvere loss, and their leaders taken prisoners. The brig Susan, while at Azun was robbed of \$2,368, medicin chest and vessel's papers. The papers were found, after several days' search, concealed in the roots of a tree.-The former Captain, John Campbell, was left at Azua

FROM HAVANA.-The Spanish schr. Habanera. Capt. Jose M. Vinelet arrived at this port vesterday in eight days' passage from Havana, with dispa Spanish Consul. Capt. V. states that Santa Ana was still at Havana, amusing himself with his favorite sport of cock-fighting.

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Baltimore, July 26, 1846, 9 o'clock, P. M. The Southern Mail is just in, bringing New-Orleans papers to the 19th, which contain later advices from the Army and Mexico.

Later from the Army.

The steamship Jas. L. Day, Capt. Griffin, arrived

stant and tiago, which place she left on the 15th. The news is four days later and of considerable being sent forward as fast as the means of trans-

The Andrew Jackson Regiment left for Revnesa on the 10th inst. An article in the American Flag break out between the Volunteers and Mexicans resulting in death. That paper states that Gen Taylor uses every exertion to prevent persons at tached to the army, from disturbing the citizens of Matamoros.

The Mexican authorities are urged to use more extention in keeping their citizens in order, and dispersing them when engaged in riotous proceedings. Some of Canales's men are supposed to be lurking about Matamoros for purposes of rapine and murder. A young American soldier was found | tion of the Southern Mul. near the office of the American Flag on the 9th instant with his throat dreadfully cut, and his heart pierced with several dangerous wounds; the murderer has not yet been discovered. The Rio Grande This piece of history needs correction. The first was still rising on the 10th. In several places

Later from Mexico.

Havana papers were received at New-Orleans eft on the 6th instant.

The Spanish schooner Flordelanes arrived two days previously from Sacrificios, with Vera Cruz papers to the 1sth of June.

Passengers by the Clyde state that it was the itention of the U.S. Squadron to attack San Juan de Ulloa on the 10th instant. Generals Arista and Ampudia had been called to the capital. The formores while he had upward of 4,000 troops under his command. In consequence of this, he had been discharged from his office as Commander-in-Chief of the army. He publishes a long address to his fellow-soldiers, expressing his regret at his misfortunes, and assuring them that his prayers will be offered up to the God of Battles for their victory and success in every engagement which they may

have with the common enemy.

The Spanish merchant brig Cerolia, from Cadiz, anchored off the Isle de Verd on the 20th ult. she attempted to pass into Vera Cruz. The Princeton fired a couple of biank shot at her, as a on a couple of bank shot at her, as a notice that she was not to be permitted to pass in. She disregarded them: a shotted gun was then fired, which quickly brought her her helm about; she then laid to, and the Princeton sent a boat on soard, when she was ordered to go toward the Isl

It was reported that an American brig of war was blockading the Port of Al Varado. Letters ha seen received at Vera Cruz stating that the Cali-ornias had pronounced against the Mexican move-nent. Government were informed by letters and passengers that Santa Ana and Amonte had no departed from Havana

Later from Yucatan.

By a late arrival at Havana, Yucatan papers had been received to the 22d ult. Gov. Bardachano gave his answer to the commander of the American brig of war in the following manner :- "Although Yucatan had declared herself independent from Aucatan has declared the state of the first of January, it was not their intention to be entirely separated from the Nation, and consequently the Department of Yucatan should continue to form a

proper and convenient to the interest of the Penin sula. The Commander of the U.S. brig of war, seemed perfectly satisfied with their answer, from furnish. Senor Bardachano, and after paying his compliments to him, departed the next morning.

The advices brought by the Hope. Howes, from Mexico and Havana, lead us to infer that Santa Ana's schemes are, for the time being entirely baffed. We learn verbally that he had disposed of his game cocks, sold his furniture, and given up his Brush, of the Fifth; Wan D. Scally, of the Sixth; R. B. news received from Vera Cruz by the Clyde had-changed his purpose, and that he will remain in Havana till something more favorable turns up.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, July 25. SENATE. Petitions were presented by STURGEON, Dix,

CAMERON, and others, against the repeal of the pre-sent Tariff. The Committee on Printing reported in favor of printing sundry petitions against the repeal of the Tariff of 42. The report was concurred in, and petitions ordered to be printed. The Senate then took up the resolution from the House fixing the hour of adjournment of Congress at

clock, on the 10th of August, which was conbill to reduce the Tariff was then taken up --

Mr Webster commenced his speech in opposition to its passage. He spoke with more than his usual emphasis and ability, and was listened to with the greatest attention and interest by a crowded anditory—Mr. Secretary Walker being of the number. He maintained that nobody who got his living on land or on the sea, petitioned or asked for the pas-sage of such a bill as this; it was the work of poli-

ticians for political purposes, and that was all. The great body of the people, instead of asking for the passage of such a bill, opposed its passage, and he pointed to the petitions on the table as proof of that he uttered. He was playful and entertaining in his allusions to the silence of the champions on the other side, who. Polonious like, do not give speech to their thoughts; they were willing to be

It was here amounced that Mr. Haywood had resigned his sear. His resignation has been received by the Vice President. but was not read to the Senate at half past one o'clock.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Weisster not having concluded.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Weisster not having concluded. Ir JOHNSON of Maryland, moved to adjourn.
Mr. Lewis demanded the Yeas and Nays, which
ere ordered. The motion to adjourn was then

arried-Yeas 27, Navs 26. arried—Yeas 27, Nays 26.
YEAS—Messrs Archer, Benton, Berrien, Cameron, Cily, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayin, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of tal, Mangum, Miller, Morehad, Niles, earce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster,

learen, Fheips, Summons, Woodbridge—27.

NAVA—Messrs, Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagyy, Breuse, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt,
py Reuse, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt,
py Reuse, Bright, Calhoun, Houston, Lewis,
McDuffle, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight,
Turney, Westcott, Yulce—25.

Turney, Westcott, Yulee—26.
Mr. Bastos voted for the adjournment as a mat-Messrs. Barrow and J. M. Clayton were absent. Mr. Harwoop had resigned. The Senate then adjourned, and Mr. WEBSTER

has the floor for Monday.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On meeting the House proceeded to consider the bills on the private calendar that had been re-ported for passage by the Committee of the Whole-Bills for the relief of the followining persons were then passed. Amos Kendall, Pierre Menard, and

Pike: the heirs of Thomas Murray; Nathaniel Phillips and Richard Elliott. At half past one o'clock the House adjourned. The Wet Weather

surcties of Saint Vren: widow of

Has filled all the cellars and vaults in Green-wich. Washington and West sts. with water, and gard to disease. We hope the authorities will

CITY ITEMS.

One of those sudden storms for which New-York is becoming celebrated, sprang up in the East yes-terday, and instantly poured down its spite upon the City, deluging everything in the twinkling of an umbrells. The view of the Park from our office-windows was a rare combination of the ludicrous and the lamentable. Such indignified scampering! such wanton wastage of Sunday bonnets ! such bedrazglery of white muslins ! such annihilation of patent-a-hem, skirts! We venture to at New-Orleans on the 18th inst from Brazos San. assert that certain ladies with particularly new hats and brilliant parasols schieved better time in reaching the vestibule of the Ciry Hall than was ever made by the American Deer or even Barlow himself. Those Benches to believe. A leading importer of books in this Poik upon business with Gen. Taylor, calculated to

> The oddest of all the odd things started from their on the 9th inst. and Col. Davis moved up the river sleep by the big rain was the maneuver of a sturdy German girl going by the Park dressed in all her finery all its pitiless peltings. It was the most irresistibly ludicross demonstration of presence of mind we remember | tempt to steal to have seen for the last half century.

The Man that Smokes in the Omnibus has been seen, puffing away his internal 'Plantation' among the crowd at the Post-office, to the horror and abominanon of every body obliged to wait there for the distribu-THE ALOE.-We were a well-pleased and deep

ly interested visitor at the Levée of this gorgeous King of the Flowers on Saturday evening. The thoughts induced by the sight of this gigantic tree-flower are of a novel and instructive character. For many, many years this plant, now rearing its head so high and wes ing its tisra of flowers like the last Emperor of an extinct race of grants, grew stunted and unnoticed-promising nothing and appearing only as a withered, dead shrub,-the 1-th inst, by the schooner Hope. Captain It is only within the last quarter of a year that, trans planted from the obscure spot where it had so long slept beneath the scorehing sun of the tropics, the wondrous steamer Clyde, from Vera Cruz, which place she energies it had acquired in its long season of mactivity began to react and put forth the beautiful instincts with which the Creator had endowed it. The fresh, pure seabreeze seemed first to awake the beautiful phenomenon from its century-long slumber, and it began putting torth its tuffed branches and struggling up toward the sun and the sir. Up amid the berths of the satlors came the marvelous flower, brushing their weary eyelids with its light fingers as it grew past them-out through the hatchway and across the deck went this anaconds of the garden mer is to be tried for abandoning the City of Mata | lifting its green head over the bulwarks to gaze upon itself in the deep mirror of the dark blue waters.

This huge yet beautiful creature (for creature it surely b) how forcibly does it remind us of those human phenomena who once in an epoch appear, to dazzle and asonish-to put forth those immortal energies which have been accumulating for a century, waiting for the brain to be fashioned capable of developing and manifesting ther to the world! And how often, too, amid the presen physical disorder that every where reigns, is not this fa red brain a mere mutilated portion of what it should be, marred with error and enfeebled by lack of spiritual ity-so that half its beautiful flowers wither ere the come to full maturity, and half its fruit is poisonous of hollow-hearted ! But we must step moralizing, or our paragraph will

soon have the dimensions of the Aloe, without any of its beauty. We hope at least that all who honor us by reading the one will delight themselves by going to see

rmometer having risen there on Saturday to 45° --This unusually early approach of the warm season it is supposed will have a sensible effect upon the fee-cropand prices are advancing in consequence—the cellar change in the market. The boilers of the Locomotive on the Long

THE JULY THAW .- Boston is thawing out-th

sland Road burst on Saturday when the train was nea-Hopkinton, scalding one of the firemen badly but we believe not dangerously. The train was delayed several

A SPLENDID PIANO FORTE.-We saw on Satur day at the manufactory of Mr. Worcester, Third-avenucorner of Fourth-st. a superb instrument-superb in all material and finish of workmanship. It is worthy to be the instrument for the manifestations of the genius of Wallace, and beyond this praise cannot go. It bears on the inside the autographs of Timm, Beames and Harr son, who have tested it, and thus endorse its value. Bet-

The Atlas says that there is to be a desper ate struccle among the Loco-Focos this Fall for th County Clerkship, which is said to be a particularly fat Eighth; John R. Colon, of the Thirteenth; Assistant Alderman Nichols, of the Fourteenth; Eccles Gillender, of Miss Fainy Wheeler, and a variety of other pending determined by the Fourteenth and the Colon of the Fourteenth; Eccles Gillender, of Miss Fainy Wheeler, and a variety of other pending the Colon of the Colon the Fifteenth; and Geo. W. Anderson, of the Sixteenth. We have heard several other names mentioned, bu have noticed enough to show that there is a disposition not to let Major Conner walk off with the nomination without opposition."

MATAMOROS.-The boys thought to astonish the natives at Matamoros on "the Fourth;" but it happens to be the day of the Patron Saint of the place, and the inhabitants kept up the festivities in great style, with ring ing of bells, firing of cannon, processions, fireworks, illuminations, &c. Instead of the boys astonishing the natives, the natives astonished the boys.

At about 12 o'clock on Saturday night a fire roke out at the corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. under the store occupied by Henry & Son, tailors. It was speedily extinguished. Damage slight.

The track of the Erie Railroad at the scen of the late melancholy accident is entirely repaired, and the Cars passed and repassed on Saturday without the slightest difficulty. Mr. OLIVER, who was severely in jured and was brought to this City, is now at the Ho pital, where he receives every possible attention and is getting on very encouragingly.

LAST ROBBERY - During the hard rain shower Fri day evening, a decently dressed man stepped into the jewelry store of J. M Donald, 224 Division st. and desired to see a watch. Mr. M'Donald, happy to wait upon his cua tomers at all times, very politely handed one to him to look at, and the stranger taking it into his hands looke

ver, N. H. (Dartmouth College.) on Wednesday evening of the present week.

In The Neptune is expected to take her place Dock for a tew trilling repairs. She was got off on Thursday night and steamed herself to the city on Friday, showing that she could not have been greatly The Model of New-York attracts more and

nore the attention of the public. It is certainly one of the most extraordinary results of ingenuity, perseverance and skill ever produced. ECONOMY .- A man eating nine bananas at four

ents spiece, and remarking that if they were not so high he would take a couple home to his family. Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.-The Paris cor-

espondent of the National Intelligencer writes as fol-

count of the recent achievements of the Electrical Tele graph, with a copy of the Baltimore Sun, containing the President's Message on the Mexican War, as it was ma-gically transmitted to that paper. I sent the communica-tions to Pouillet, the Deputy, author of the Report here-tones to Pouillet. tofore mentioned to you, and he placed them in the hands of Arago, who submitted their very interesting and decisive contents to the Academy of Science and the Chamber of Deputies. In the Chamber on the 18th inst. when the proposed appropriation for an Electrical Tele-graph from this Capital to the Belgian frontier came un-der consideration, Berryer opposed it on the ground that the experiment of the new system was not complete; with Washington and West six with water, and the experiment of the new system was not complete; great apprehensions are justly entertained in re; that it would be well to wait for the full trial of what gard to disease. We hope the authorities will was undertaken between Paris and Rosen. Arago and the statement of the new system was not complete; that it would be well to wait for the full trial of what is the experiment of the new system was not complete; that it would be well to wait for the full trial of what is the experiment of the new system was not complete; the experiment of the new system was not complete; the experiment of the new system was not complete; the experiment of the new system was not complete; the experiment of the new system was not complete; the experiment of the new system was not complete; the experiment of the new system was not complete; the syste gard to disease. We hope the authorities will make every possible exertion to clear out this stagnant water, the prolific breeder of disease and death.

M. Thiers.—It is stated that M. Thiers is about to visit the French-African Provinces in company with M. Lamoricere.

W. Lamoricere.

Was undertaken between Pars and Rouen. Arago answered: The experiment is consummate; in the Unit end States the matter is settled irresistibly. I received three days ago the Sun of Baltimore, with a letter, from Mr. Morse, one of the most hoursable men of his country, and here is the President's Message, printed from the Telegraph in two or three hours; the Message would fill four columns of the Moniteur; it could not have been copied by the most rapid penman in a shorter time than it was transmitted. The galvanic fluid travels

seventy thousand leagues per minute. The appropria-tion, of nearly a half million of francs, was passed with only a few dissenting voices."

POLICE-Saturday .- Bill Price was arrested for

Police—Saturday.—Bill Price was arrested for seeding a Bracelet. ... Charles Beasly for stabling John McCleflam... Augustus L. Webber and wife, arrested for buying stolen goods, were honorably discharged... Thomas Addison was arrested for stealing a Gold Watch... Basement of 188 Delancey-st. was entered on Friday night and robbed of Silver Ware... Henry Carlow was arrested for stealing a Watch... Dick Johnson and Jack Brown, colored, for pent larceny... No. 308 Fourth-st. was entered on Friday night and robbed of a large quantity of Silver Ware... Cyrus Losce, a young man, formerly clerk for Patterson & Williams, 117 Warren-st. was arrested for forging a check purporting to be drawn by J. R. Williams, of that firm, for \$200, and another for \$87, by Jason Bockhover, 215 Greenwich-st... Jetry Gorman was arrested for stealing a Watch from an auc. interest, and especially as the announcement that a deputation from the British Navy arrived at Fort Polk upon business with Gen. Taylor, calculated to excite curiosity and speculation. The troops were shalways get under the bridge when it rains—and that the Maid of the Mist was incontinently missed, having hidden under the iring foremwich state. Sr. by Jason Bockhover, 215 Greenwich St. Jerry Greenwich St. Ser. by Jason Bockhover, 215 Greenwich St. Jerry Greenw it a steamboat landing.

POLICE-Yesterday - Francis Bagg, alias Mulsleep by the big rain was the maneuver of a sturdy terman girl going by the Park dressed in all her finery when the storm came on. Seizing one of the posting boards that line the railing, she mounted it upon her shoulders, and drawing her new calico carefully around her stood securely protected from the tempest, with La Sylphide and the Ravel Family on her back, exposed to all its pittless peltings. It was the most irresistibly ludication of the posting of the posting of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the most of the posting of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the posting of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the posting of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the post of grand larceny. Eliza Ann Johnson for passing countering the passing counte

> SENTENCE OF DEATH COMMUTED .- Wilcox, of whose trial and conviction for murder, in Saratogs county we gave some account, and who was to have been exceuted soon, has been consigned by the Governor to the State Prison for life. The Governor, upon consulting the Chancellor and the Judges of the Supreme Court, found the former in favor and the latter against commutation. The Attorney-General being absent was not of the consultation.

against commutation. Insent was not of the consultation.
Insent was not of the consultation.
Insently was set up by the prisoner's counsel as his detence, and although the jury overruled it, we cannot but regard the testimony, which we read attentively, as sufficiently strong to justify this exercise of exclusive sufficiently strong to justify this exercise of exclusive [Alb. Journal.]

grass from a single acre. The grass heads measured from six to eight inches in length. This gentleman enriches his meadows by sowing leached ashes and plaster upon them annually. The grass crop throughout the County is uncommonly large. (Ogdensburgh Sent.

This New 1

could take no power away from the Common Coun-cil, 2d because the law was in contravention of the revenue laws of the United States. The final decision of this suit will be regarded as settling the question as to the power of cities to grant because in opposition to the the power of cities to grant licenses in oppo-

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